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It our triends who favor us with manuscripts for ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Eleven Democrats.

Last week the Democratic party, through ts representatives in the United States man. One may enter the college of civil enate, arrayed itself against the Republicans on a great Constitutional question. If | classical languages, provided one presents any issue free from the passions of Bryanam could reunite the antagonistic factions | the significance of each of the degrees menof the Democracy and regain for the party | tioned is carefully discriminated, which is s a whole its old-time good repute in the not the case in those universities where the s of conservative voters, it would seem that it had been found.

The Democratic Senators made their fight | requirements for admission to the law an the proposition that the Constitution ex- and medical schools. Those who desire to ds ex proprio vigore over all territory enter the law department, unless they are at comes under American sovereignty; and the result was very striking.

On Thursday Senator Perrus of Alabama of learning, must pass a satisfactory exammoved to strike out the clause in the Puerto | ination in Latin, as well as English, arithleo bill that imposes a duty of five cents a metic, algebra, plane geometry, the govbound on coffee imported into Puerto Rico, with the statement that he desired a cleanput vote on the question whether "a tax can be imposed on merchandise imported into department must either present certifi-Puerto Rico and not imposed on like merphandlse imported into other parts of the

The Democratic view of the Constitution | sciences in the University of California or was on trial in the Pettus amendment as some other recognized university, or else distinctly as words could put it on trial. But | they must pass an examination in Latin, sides the vote of Senator Perrus himself, e votes of ten Democrats only were re- plane geometry, American political and corded in favor of his amendment.

The full Democratic strength in the Senate is twenty-five. Some Democrats, of bourse, were paired. But absence for any | Doctor of Medicine from the University of reason on an occasion of such capital pardsan importance must make old-fashioned Democrats who still hope to see Bryanism driven from their party wonder whether seats of learning in the Eastern States. with Bryanism out there would be anything substantial left.

#### Their Friend Bryan.

A despatch from Lincoln, Neb., Col. BRYAN'S capital, to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is an instructive commentary on Col. BRYAN's campaign against imperialism. Capt. J. H. CULVER of the Thirtysecond Regiment of United States Volunteers is now at his home in Milford, Neb., on leave of absence. He is a veteran of the Civil War and is described as a conservative man. He says that the insurgent army is divided into small bands, which "have been instructed by AGUINALDO to hold out in small parties, harass the Americans and sarry on a bushwhacking warfare until after the fall election, when they expect their briend Bryan to be elected. Bryan's name is as well known to them as the name of AGUINALDO, because of the publication of axtracts from his speeches in the Tagalo | High School scholarships are valued at \$250 anguage and the free distribution of

The admiration of AGUINALDO for BRYAN, ne Democratic party and the rest of the anti-imperialist tagrag is well known. The decessarily delusive hopes of an Aguinal. to graduates of the university of not more dian victory in the United States have been of rebellion in the Philippines. Wherever used for the benefit of the department of AGUINALDO is hiding or running, he knows that his only friends are the Democratic party and the Atkinsonians. Undoubtedly he exaggerates their importance as they see the University of California enter a exaggerate his. But he has a right to take such allies as he can find. The position of next generation. an American political party and an American political leader that are regarded by the enemies of the United States as their friends and their reliance is not honorable

# The University of California.

The University of California was organ- ment of the act constituting the offence. med by a law of the State in 1868, and in- without unnecessary repetition. In Engstruction was begun in the autumn of the land, in BLACKSTONE's time, the difference following year. Since 1873, the seat of the university has been transferred to Berke- was that an indictment was based on the ley, so far as the college proper and the various scientific schools are concerned; Grand Jury, while a presentment might be the schools of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and the veterinary department, ogether with the institute of art, are that a crime had been committed. Now, placed in San Francisco, and the Lick as- however, the general rule is that an indicttronomical department is at Mount Hamil- ment may be found upon the personal ton in Santa Clara county. This seat of knowledge of the members of the Grand learning lacks only a school of divinity to Jury without other evidence; so that the make it a university in the widest sense old distinction between an indictment and of the word. We have just enumerated a presentment no longer prevails. the professional schools, and we need only add the the academical department at handed to Recorder GOFF in the Court of Berkeley includes nine colleges respect General Sessions on Friday was of the kind tively devoted to letters, social sciences, which is thus described by Mr. JOEL PREN natural sciences, agriculture, mechanica, TISS BISHOP, a very high authority, in his mining, civil engineering and chemistry. treatise on criminal procedure in this A notable feature of this institution is the country: "Sometimes our Grand Juries tion, his demand is enforced by every fact that the nine academical departments | make a sort of general presentment of just named are open to all persons qualified | evils and evil things, to call public atten- of the Church to respect consists in its for admission, not only without distinction | tion to them, yet not as instructions for of sex, but also without any charge for any specific indictments. No one could be tuision. At the professional colleges in called to answer to such a presentment." San Francisco, with the exception of the law school, moderate tuition fees are paid.

According to the Register for May, 1899, the whole number of professors and teachers | power and position on the part of its auin the University of California, exclusive of | thors. Without adequate evidence and upon administrative officers, is 292. The total mere surmise or suspicion they may imnumber of students in the university, ex- pute wrongdoing to those against whom no clusive of persons enrolled only in exten- legal proof of misconduct exists. The ability sion courses or summer courses, is 2,438, of whom 206 are enrolled in the institute of art, 152 in the medical school, 132 in the law school, 161 in the dentistry school, 78 in the veterinary and pharmacy depart- chargeable with any responsibility on acments, 194 in the graduate school at count of their utterances in this form. Berkeley and the rest in the nine academical departments. This will be recognized as a remarkable exhibit, when the age of of the popular belief as to the extensive the institution is considered, coupled with prevalence of unpunished crime in this the fact that it must draw most of its city. Does it tell the public anything that students from the Pacific Coast.

Now let us look at the degrees conferred and the requirements for admission to the Commissioners, in their relations to principal departments. The degrees are those of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Letters, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy, Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engi- proof before them sufficient to sustain this neer, Mining Engineer and Metallurgical sweeping accusation. If there had been it Engineer, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Doctor | was their plain duty to indict the presumaof Veterinary Surgery and Graduate in Pharmacy, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of found no indictments against the police Medicine, Master of Arts, Master of Letters, Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy. The requirements for admission to the colleges at Berkeley differ mate Hally, according to the degree for which one is a candidate. Those who desire to

the degree of Bachelor of Arts must prove suspect, that some of the police officials are that they possess not only a knowledge of guilty of neglect of duty or worse. For English, ancient history, the government ourselves, we deny the justice of such of the United States, physics, algebra and a course. We have an old-fashioned plane geometry, but also as much knowl- notion that Grand Juries, like all edge of Greek and Latin as is prescribed for admission to any leading American college. Even after admission, an undergraduate must devote at least one-seventh of his time to the classical languages. Under these circumstances it is evident that an A. B. degree conferred by this institution carries with it the traditional significance. On the other hand, candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Letters or Bachelor of Philosophy are not required to present Greek for admission to the college of social sciences, but, instead of that language, they must offer either French or German.

Bachelor of Science, need not even offer

Latin, but must substitute French and Ger-

engineering without offering either of the

either French or German. In other words,

A. B. degree can be obtained without a

Applicants for admission to the medica

as well as English, arithmetic, algebra,

This is more than could be said not long

from almost all other American univer-

sities in the fact that the privileges of edu

cation in the colleges at Berkeley are

offered without charge for tuition to all

persons qualified for admission, whether

or no they are residents of the State of

California. The facilities afforded for the

acquirement of an education do not stop

here, however. Besides several loan funds

which may be drawn upon for the purpose

of aiding undergraduates in good standing.

there are a number of scholarships and

fellowships. Thus there are twenty-

eight scholarships maintained out of

versity by the State, and twenty-eight

other scholarships founded by Mr

LEVI STRAUSS of San Francisco. There

are five Bonnheim scholarships, and

three other scholarships worth from \$150

to \$300 a year. The San Francisco Girls'

and \$125 a year, while the eight scholar-

ships for women founded by Mrs. PHEBE

A. HEARST yield each an income of \$300

per annum. We observe, lastly, that the

Le Conte Memorial Fellowship, awarded

year, and the Whiting Fellowship, which is

If so much can be accomplished in about

a quarter of a century we may expect to

wide field of usefulness in the course of the

A Questionable Presentment.

vision for a presentment by a Grand Jury.

Crimes triable by jury are prosecuted by

indictment, the law requiring that docu-

ment to contain a plain and concise state-

between an indictment and a presentment

testimony of witnesses taken before the

founded upon facts within the knowledge

of the Grand Jurors themselves showing

The sort of presentment which was

It is easy to perceive that a document of

this description may be utilized for purposes

which constitute an abuse of their official

to injure others in this way, by means of

such a presentment, offers a temptation

which Grand Juries are not always capable

of resisting, especially as they are not

The presentment on Friday has been

hailed in some quarters as a confirmation

was not known before? It charges that the

officials of the police, from roundsmen to

illegal resorts are guilty of criminal

ignorance and criminal negligence; yet

the Grand Jury admit that there was no

bly guilty parties. The fact that they

officials thus denounced is the best evidence

Now, there may be some people who

think it is right to accuse the entire police

force of criminal conduct because they

on proof.

physics, yields the income of \$20,000.

income furnished to the uni-

be utterly without justification. Peculiarly cruel seems to be the assault upon the District Attorney in this presentment. No specific misconduct or dereliction on his part is pointed out, but he is Those who wish to enter the college of natural sciences or the college of comcondemned in generalities like this: merce, and to proceed to the degree of

other agencies of the law, should

be cautious to do no wrong them-

selves, while active and energetic in pun-

ishing wrong in others. Especially should

those whose duty it is to prosecute crime

be careful not to impute criminal miscon-

duct to parties whose offending is not pre-

sumptively established by legal evidence;

for such imputations are often lasting in

their effects, even though demonstrated to

"From the evidence presented to the Grand Jury and from all the facts and circumstances which have appeared, it is our judgment that with a capable and earnest District Attorney, who would not spas modically, but insistently and persistently, take adequate measures for the collection of evi dence of violations of law, and who would prosecute such violators with expedition and with due diligence, and was would insist that the officials whose duty it is to enforce the law should do their full duty, the Police Department would find it both diffi cult and dangerous to permit or to tolerate certain their defiance of law and order."

knowledge of Greek. Let us pass to the Suppose the Recorder had retorted that from all the facts and circumstances which had appeared, it was his judgment that qualified by graduation from the University with a capable and earnest Grand Jury we of California or some other high-class seat should have had a lot of indictments against the police officials mentioned in this presentment instead of vague generalities about criminal ignorance, ernment of the United States, Federal, State and oriminal negligence. How would and local, and medieval and modern history. Mr. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM and his associates have liked that? Yet it would have been every bit as appropriate as were cates showing that they have successfully these remarks concerning Col. GARDINER. passed the examination for admission to That gentleman may not be as wise as the college of letters or the colleges of Solon, but this attack upon him is not only without justification, but it is scandalous as an endeavor to prejudice his case during the pendency of the proceedings for his removal before the Governor.

In what we have said we do not mean to general history, physics, chemistry, botany be understood as denying the responsibility and zoology. That is to say, no one can of the municipal authorities for the existobtain a degree of Bachelor of Laws or ence of open vice in the city of New York. We think the right sort of men could and California without a knowledge of Latin. would stamp it out. But inefficiency does not always mean criminality; and whatever ago for some of the most distinguished evils may burden the community it will not lessen them for Grand Juries to make We have said that this institution differs

### Is It True or Is It False?

It is a striking indication of the prevalent interest in religious questions at this time that by far the largest volume of correspondence on any single subject which comes to THE SUN relates to such themes. The number of these letters during the last six months has reached thousands. They come from every part of this country and from other countries and generally are notable for their sincerity and the earnestness and oftentimes the great ability to which they bear witness. The reading of them reveals to us, as the many printed in THE SUN must also have revealed to our readers, a high degree of intellectual development at the present time and in this country, more particularly. Writers whose names were unknown to us and to the public have demonstrated a remarkable canacity for close and logical reasoning and for lucid, graceful and vigor ous literary expression, and have presented evidences of a scholarly grasp of the subjects they treat which justly entitle them to be called men of learning.

than three years' standing, carries \$500 a Some of the letters now arriving what is the purpose of this discussion and exactly at what THE SUN is driving. It would seem that such a question could hardly rise in a discriminating mind, so obvious is the purpose. The new criticism of the Bible after the scientific method attacks the supernatural foundation of religion and as it comes from within the Church itself, the attitude of the Church toward it ought to be made known definitely and positively. If it is accepted, with its logical conclusions, the existing system of theology must be reconstructed from the bottom, or if that system is to remain unchanged, the formal rejection and denunciation of the new criticism are

requisite. A few days ago we printed a letter from an ecclesiastic of high position in the Anglican Church who had no doubt of the purpose of this discussion. He welcomed it and expressed the hope that it would "go on," "because the conflict must come, indeed, is here now." He would "knock off the century-hardened stucco of falsehood." though in "the processes of demolition that which we have deemed of GoD as verbal inspiration will prove to be of man. and "we will understand more fully that all things that are good in any man are Divine," "The Church," he said, "has occupied a false position long enough in a wretched spirit of false conservatism and a hugging of error to its breast with idolatrous fervor." Unquestionably, if the Church is now knowingly and for purposes of deceit occupying such a posiobligation of honor, and the sole title honestly representing Divine Truth, as that seems to it or has been declared to it to be. If the accusation is false the plain obligation of the Church is to punish and drive out all those who make the aspersion as helnous assailants of its character, more especially when they are of its ministry. That is very obvious to all honest men, and Scriptures is so much under dispute by so many of the appointed teachers of the doctrine assailed, such men will lose all respect for the Church if it does not boldly and positively deal with the matter. Such a declaration is made by the Unita rians on the one hand and by the Roman Catholic Church on the other; but how is i with the others? Their formal creeds and confessions and their books of worship make the declaration, but when it is defied and contradicted in their pulpits and theo logical seminaries they hesitate to defend it. Deriders of their ostensible faith are left to go without punishment, or if, as in the instance of Dr. BRIGGS and the Pres byterian Church, punitory discipline is

We have spoken of the Roman Catholic Church as plain-spoken in this matter simply because it is a fact demonstrated in the instance of the layman, Dr. MIVART, yel that the charge rests on suspicion and not | a lady, writing from this city, thinks we write evidently from a purely Roman Catholic point of view." Another corre spondent, from Louisville, says that "you enter the college of letters and to take suspect, and perhaps have good reason to bears we have followed and set us in the

actually administered, the offender is ac-

cepted by another Church as in no way dis

qualified for its ministry, though it still re-

tains the "stucco" in its Prayer Book.

wilderness," by saying that the Bible does not stand natural scientific criticism and can only be accepted as supernatural on dogmatic Church authority; but how so? The authority, the dogma followed in the past still remains at least nominally unaltered, and, if our friend is in the wilderness, it is not we who have set him there, but his own rejection of the authority at the command of human science. "You have smashed the Westminster Confession," he says also, but really, if there has been any smashing, it has been done by himself in the rejection, at the dictation of human science, of the infallibility of the Bible on which that Confession is founded. Deny that infallibility as "century-hardened stuceo of falsehood, and, of course, the Westminster Confession and all the previously accepted evidences of the supernatural origin of Christianity are demolished as the mere dicts of man. along with the Divine authority of the Church.

Dr. HILLIS of Brooklyn, for example, is horrified by the doctrine of election of the Westminster Confession, yet without it that whole standard of faith would fall to pieces He would follow only the example and teach ings of Jesus, but he relegates Jesus to a merely human place by the methods of his criticism of the faith in which he was reared. That also is the consequence of the teachings of Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT and all his school, including the ecclesiastic who has contended in THE SUN that "all things that are good in any man are Divine." The authority of CHRIST's teachings is thus placed in their intrinsic merits simply, like those of MOHAMMED. CONFUCIUS OF any modern philosopher, and they are opened to criticism accordingly. If that is the view of the Church, or if it is a view tolerable by the Church, the complete reconstruction of creeds and of theology has become necessary, and in honesty it ought

not to be delayed. Therefore we agree with the ecclesiastic to whom we have referred in saying that under the circumstances every Church "must speak," and that "its desire for quiet and false peace is folly."

Now that a week of sensational speculation in sugar stocks, so enjoyable to lookers or outside of Wall Street, is over, the general public can reflect profitably upon the immense benefit the cause of the great financial flurry has brought to them.

For a year or more the American Sugar accusations which they have found no proof Refining Company, the Sugar Trust, as it is generally called, has taken and given tremendous blows in a fight with an opposition company, formed to take from it a portion of its very large dividends and to gratify the ambition of the new company's owners. During this conflict, fearfully expensive to the contestants, the public has bought sugar at a price so low that a few years ago it would have been deemed chimerical. Millions of the public's money have been saved to it in consequence of this terrific industrial struggle; and the end is not in sight. Millions more are to be saved in the same manner.

Moreover, when peace finally comes, as i must come, through the destruction of one rival or its practical unification with the other, so that one company still vaster than either of them shall practically monopolize sugar refining, the public will continue to buy sugar cheaper than it could have bought it if the monopoly had never been created. The price of sugar at which the monopoly would find its greatest profit would probably be far below the lowest price possible to detached manufacturers operating on a small scale and living in constant danger of war with their neighbors.

merrier it will be for most of us. But peace need have no terrors for the observant.

fused food and drink. "The use of the word necktie' by a journal justly esteemed for its correct and elegant use of English is painful in the last degree" to that sensitive soul. The journal in question is THE SUN, and not even to restore the appetite of so justly famed an arbiter of the elegancies can it take back the necktie. We meant "necktie" and therefore we said "necktie." The arbiter insists upon "cravat." A well-known dictionary says, 'the modern cravat is rather a necktie." In his hours of afternoon splendor the arbiter may wear a cravat, but when he walks in beauty at night he wears a necktie, tied, we are sure, with more than Etonian skill. Col. BRYAN and millions of other Americans habitually wear a necktie in the daytime and never a cravat. "Necktie" is a correct and an exact phrase, with an even better right to do business than "cravat" has. Still, we are willing to do much to soothe a tender soul; and we shall try to keep in mind that the citizens of Rhode

The Hon, JIM COWHERD, an impassioned Democratic Congressman, has hurled himself into the municipal canvass at Kansas City. He asserts that "any man that parts his hair in the middle will not run well in an election of the people." This is an important lesson in Democratic statesmanship. Probably Thomas JEF-FERSON would have no chance in the present Democratic party, either with his hair powdered or with his bangs. In these days a real Democratic head should be bare outside and

# Elective Studies in High Schools

The school board is considering a proposition to make some of the studies in the high schools electiva. This plan is favored by many of the best educators as an advance upon the old method of an arbitrary course of study. The theory upon which the elective system is based contemplates a practical purpose to fit the pupils for the vocations they may choose in life. It is accepted that all pupils, no matter what vocation they have in view, should take the common school course. But when at this time when the credibility of the they enter the high school it is assumed that they should have the privilege of confining their efforts to the acquisition of those branches of knowledge which will be most helpful to them in their prospective pursuits in life.

The elective system should do much to make the high school a genuinely practical institution. This fact becomes especially apparent, now that book keeping, stenography, typewriting and commercia arithmetic are to be added to the course of studies.

# The Same Moral Standard for Men au

Women. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre spondent who advocates a State reformatory for dissolute women should advocate another for men offenders of the same sort. With the searlet woman in a reformatory, the scarlet man left free would be even more dangerous than he is now.

Mere legislation against this evil is usually in effective. The present laws against seduction and adultery are comparatively seldom enforced. Laws more rigid would be ineffective for the same reasons. the young; more opportunities for fairly paid employ ment for young women; the enforcement by law and social ostracism of the same standard of morals for both men and women are the forces which must be find the task of regularizing their position impossi-NEW YORK, March 24. H. W PALMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you not aid us to a better quality of gas in Brooklyn? What is given us is something awful. Rooms are

### IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The fighting on Friday between Karee Siding and Brandfort was a smart rear-guard action from which the Boers withdrew with skill and deliberation, taking their dead and wounded with them. There was no attempt made to hold their positions to the last on the part of the Boers, there being no retreating army on the move to cover, and no object in bringing on a general action in in the particular position they occupied. They therefore fell back toward Brandfort from where, so Lord Roberts telegraphed yesterday, they were reported retreating further north. The British loss proves to have been larger than first stated, being two officers and ten men killed, eight officers and 159 men wounded and three men missing.

From various indications the next fighting

may take place in the neighborhood of the Vet River, but only in the nature of a delaying action, as the Boer main positions in the Free State are beyond the Sand River. By the time, however, that the British force from Bloemfontein again takes the offensive, there should be some development along the line of the Drakensberg and on the west that will considerably modify the whole situation, in so far as the defence of the northern part of the Free State is concerned. The assumption of the post of Commandant-in-Chief of the Boer Army by Gen. Louis Botha as announced by President Krüger at Gen. Joubert's funeral will probably be marked by the vigor which he displayed in the fighting on the Tugela, where his tactics earned for him the admiration of the foreign officers present on the different occasions, especially in his disposition of inferior forces against superior numbers. In the coming contest with the relatively overwhelming numbers of Lord Roberts's army. Gen. Botha will have an opportunity of displaying his qualities on a larger field than

Mafeking continues isolated, but every day that passes without its capitulation increases the chance of its relief, although! t is stated that Col. Baden-Powell has been left to his own resources and the chances of war. Gen. Methuen's division is prarently tied to the neighborhood of Warrenton, and the news of what is going on west of Kimberley is conflicting and refers generally to unimportant events. There s complete silence as regards affairs in Natal, but an important move of some kind is rumored to be imminent. The uncertainty of the situation in South Africa seems to affect the affairs of the Portuguese territory, as a contingent of some 1,200 men with artillery has been sent from Lisbon for East Africa, the King personally superintending the embarkation of the troops The reasons and object of this unexpected despatch of reenforcements are not given, but it is attributed partly to a fear of native troubles after the British enter the Transvaal. and to the possibility of a violation of the neutrality of Portugese territory by one or other of the belligerents.

### The Rank of Hospital Stewards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note with regret that in the editorial review of pending National Guard legislation in the State of New York you disapprove of the proposal to give the hospital steward the rank and pay of Lieutenant, and to place him on the regimental staff. Your sole objection seems be that there are "enough regimental staff officers already." This objection was not raised when it was proposed to put veterinarians on the staff and to give them commissions. If the man who cares for the horses deserves a commission I am sure that the public generally will agree with me that the man in charge of the medical supplies for the men themselves should also have a commission. The greatest difficulty has been met with in

the National Guard in obtaining suitable and properly qualified men to accept the positions of hospital steward and acting hospital steward. This fact is admitted by the senior officers of both the medical and the general trouble the regulations were changed so as to permit of the appointment of assitant hospital stewards, who were not registered pharmacists. This expedient serves, it is true, to fill the post of assistant hospital steward but not to fill it acceptably, for the growing tendency toward the independent service of the separate battalions will frequently throw the upon an assistant steward, who under the present regulations, need know nothing whatever of the drugs he is called upon to dispense I observe that you realize this point of weak-ness in the present law, but if we simply re-enact the old law, we will be left as before with an inadequate supply of stewards and as-istants.

an inadequate supply of stewards and assistants.

The real difficulty lies in the fact that the class of men wanted to fill these positions will not accept them so long as their acceptance absolutely debars them from any possibility of everattaining commissioned rank, a possibility open to every private, but to no hospital steward.

The movement to give commissions to hospital stewards is not confined to this State, but is national in its character. The inadequacy of the rank and pay of pharmacists under the old regulations has already been recognized in the Navy and in the Marine Hospital Service. In the former the pharmacists have received the rank and pay of warrant officers, while in the latter the chief pharmacists receive the pay of Lieutenants.

the latter the chief pharmacists receive the pay of Lieutenants.

The gross inefficiency of the medical supply service of the United Scates Army in the war with Spain served to call attention to the fact that during the Civil War it was necessary to employ skilled pharmacists with the pay of commissioned officers in the higher grades of the medical supply service. Unfortunately for the soldiers who suffered from lack of medical supplies of a proper character, the military authorities did not see lit to avail themselves in the war with Shain of the experience gained in

thorities did not see fit to avail themselves in the war with Spain of the experience gained in the Civil War.

A reform in this direction, however, is only a matter of time, and I most sincerely hope that the Empire State can claim the honor of being the first State to make the change.

Respectfully,

Editor American Druggist.

### Garrisonian Patriotism The teacher is taught. Mr. William Lloyd Gar-

rison, associate professor of anti-imperialism and moments of weakness and unbending. In a few of these moments he decided that he would impart his knowledge of his subjects, hitherto shared only with Mr. Aladdin Atkinson and Mr. Erving Winslow, to children as well as to grown persons, so that the little ones as well as the big ones might enjoy the sense of superiority to all their fellows who have not shared in the professor's knowledge. So he wrote essays and booklets on the two subjects, one third of which he has made his own; and recently he read one of these essays before a class at a nearby public school. The essay was on "Patriotism," and urged the children to remember the loyal Tories of 1776, the 1812, and the true-hearted Copperheads of 1861. When the professor had finished reading it, he reverted ex proprio eigore to his earlier condition as a teacher rather than a professor, and, assuming an air more patronizing than usual, he said: "Children, who, after hearing my little article on 'Patriotism, can define for me what patriotism is?" A boy admitted that he could do so. Then Prof. it from my little article." And the boy answered

Garrison said pleasantly: "Ah! well now, let us hear your definition of patriotism, as youl deduce To hate your country, and feel satisfied. That boy is a logician.

# England's New Question-Imperial Federa-

From the Saturday Review Pederation is the biggest problem which the British

race has ever had to face; but it is no longer complicated by uncertainties as to the wishes of the Colonies. They do not shirk the dangers devolving on them as units of the Empire; and they make little attempt to disguise their feeling that the time has arrived when that fact should be recognized in some tangible form. It is highly inconvenient that loyalty such as theirs should give a moral right to insist on views which are, nevertheless, irresponsible and unconstitutional As extra-imperial councillors they may easily become an embarrassment. Statesmanship should not

Another and a larger Imperial Conference should be the first outcome of the war; and if the unique character of the problem to be faced oppresses the constitutional mind, the unique character of the Empire itself should inspire courage. Imperial Federation, whether it becomes a concrete fact, as it must become, immediately or in the near future, will be the

### THE GROWTH OF SNOBBISHNESS. Nozious Social Weed Transplanted From

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have lived to an age without fear (I may confess it anonymously) when I can look back to the social life of this country and of this city of New York, during the last half century. The changes in it which have occurred under my observation have been great and radical. The society of New York as I first remember

it exhibited none of the lavish luxury which has now become so frequent that newspapers of certain variety are almost monopolized with descriptions of the grandeur of its state and the pomp of its functions. The richest man in town then was Mr. Astor, his estate being estimated at millions, but he lived in comparative simplicity and the family had not yet gratified and probably had not felt any fashionable ambitions. In Mr. Astor's household there were only a few servants and the conduct of it was frugal as compared with the lavishness of great numbers of homes of this day. "Society" then was dominated by families of the old Knickerbocker stock or those which had brought down relative wealth and actual cultivation from the Colonia! or Revolutionary period; but the manner of its life was uniformly simple. I remember no liveried servants, no grand equipages. The service in the most sumptuous households was exclusively women, except for a man who performed the functions of coachman and general utility about the house, usually a colored man. The rule was two or three women servants only. The cook was a woman, supervised carefully by the mistress who gave particular attention to the kitchen, more particularly when there were to be guests at dinner, and who frequently herself assisted in the more delicate culinary performances. In private families waiting on the table was almost invariably done by a single maid servant. Butlers, "second men" and valets, now so numerous, were then practically unknown in New York, and no advertisements of applications for such places were to be found in the newspapers of the time.

I remember the surprise expressed by contemporary English visitors at the smallness of the household service with which the relative opulence of that day was contented. A single great "party" or two at most constituted the whole of the social functions expected of a fashionable family during the season of gayety with the exceptions of hospitable dinners. "Calling" was in general vogue, for the custom of setting apart a special day for receiving visitors had not yet been introduced. It was a neighboriy society then, simple, hearty. and friendly; but the dinners were good and the guests did not hesitate to extol the excellence of the cookery of their favorite viands. or to descant on the superlority of the vintages offered. Those were days when every gentleman was expected to be a connoisseur in wines, and to make known his admiration of them for the compliment of his host Such was New York fifty years ago. It was a

small town then, relatively, its population being only about a quarter of that of Manhattan borough at present. The social tone was generally democratic, though, of course, there was, as there must always be, a social circle of superior refinement and hereditary cultivation, which sought and held only those who belonged to it naturally. Such families stood out then with a distinction which does not appear in the present throng making up the different gradations of the society of fashion; and that their intrinsic quality was superior to that in the present social snob is made apparent in the persons of the survivors-high-bred and gracious men and women, with the indubitable hall mark of gentility on their natural simplicity and absence of all pretension. We had old ladies then who suffused about them an atmosphere of gentle breeding and soft and tender nurture. What sort of old ladyhood is to issue from the turmoil. the cruel competition and the glaring publicity of the fashionable society of this day? I wonder if the race will not become extinct; if the feminine personages I now know of hurrying, struggling, in the flerce social arena can possibly live to glorify womanhood with the dignity of gray hairs and with reposeful countenances unscarred by social dissipation. During these fifty years, and more especially

since the Civil War, however, I have seen imported from England into our society a quality which was absent from it when I was youngyoung, except as manifested to some degree by a few upstarts, and of its exhibition all the contempt. Again, as evidence of the ac- was ended. He said: curacy of my memory. I call attention to that period of which I am speaking. It does not appear in this older generation of social eminence, for a high-bred democratic courtesy distinguishes them. They are not obliged to be forever on their guard to hold their positions, for it is fixed and unassatlable. They have no need to abase themselves to look up and it is not necessary to their intrinsic superiority that to demonstrate it they should trouble themselves to look down from it on anybody. They do not need to blow a social trumpet to let people know what they are, but can afford to let their consequence take its chances of being recognized. The counterpart of that feeling of self-respect, that reality of dignity, course, is the later snobbishness borrowed from the gang which of recent years has invaded London society. It is the more obnoxlous here, because it is out of all relation to the genius of American society and institutions. and, moreover, it takes from them their chief charm. Here less than anywhere else in the world is the genuine quality of good breeding and social grace and accomplishment in need of other than its own intrinsic evidence. Its superiority is not an artificial excrescence, but is in itself, and the assertion of it, accordingly, is wholly unnecessary. But the ability to recognize such distinction seems to have been much impaired among the social strugglers of the present time. Oftentimes they seem to be afraid lest they shall make a mistake in their discernment and endanger the social foothold they have secured so painfully. I have heard of instances where humbler parents have been kept in the background and other unpresentable relatives avoided in view of the probability of such a catastrophe, and of course the recognition of the acquaintances of a once lower social place is equally perilous. Now all that is English purely. The Latins

are apart from snobbishness, but it exists quite universally among Englishmen, except those of the highest class, and, of course, it increases with the increase in the multitude which is now climbing up the social ladder with the strength of money made in trade, stock gambling or successful venture of all kinds. With us, however, the English stock is only one of the elements making up our American existence here. It is a nasty importation and is the worst consequence of the vulgar tendency to ape the Euglish which has come upon our society of recent years, along with great wealth, unknown in our early history, and an increasing ambition, mania even, for social hibition is a confession of the absence of the assured position which needs no such safeguard for its protection. AMERICAN.

# New York, March 30.

Her Lips.

From the Middletoun Daily Argus With a prayer on her lips cut short by flames.
Nettle Kincade, a six-year-old child, at Slouts-burgh, sank into a stuper. Monday, that ended in death.
She was the daughter of Edward Kincade of Sloatsburgh. She was putting chips in the stove while her mother carried some clothing she had ironed upstairs.
The child's frock caught fire. She screamed and ran through the house in her fright and agony. Mrs. James Sears, who lives next door, saw Nettle rush out of the front door and ran to her aid.
"God bless papa and mamma and—" said Bettle, falling on her knees. Then she became unscreeced and died six hours later.

# THE DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

Arbitrators Seem to Have Accepted Porte gal's Original Contention.

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The award of the Delagoa Bay Railway Arbltration Tribunal seems to have caused considerable surprise and disappointment in London, where there had been expectations that the sum in which the Portuguese Government would be condemned would be so large that it might form the basis of negotiations for the transfer of the line to British control. The arbitration court of three Swiss jurists to which the British and American Governments agreed to submit the claims of the concessionaire and stockholders was formed 1890. The claims put forward amounted to as high as \$15,000,000 and over, including the prospective value of the concession. The Portuguese Government, on its side, contended that it had legal justification in seizing the line, and that the repayment of the sums actually ex-

that the repayment of the sums actually expended in the construction of the railway would, under the circumstances, be a proper compensation.

The pleadings were finally closed in 1896, and the Court appointed a technical commission of three Swiss engineers of repute, M. Stockalper, M. Dietier and M. Nicole, with the concurrence of all parties concerned, to advise as to the value of the railway construction and concession according to the varying theories of the contenting parties. This commission went out in December, 1893, and did not return to Europe until April, 1897. After a painstaking and exhaustive examination of the work, they put its value, at the time of the seizure in June, 1889, at \$1,275,000, and the commercial value of the concession they placed at \$5,500,000. The value at the time of their inspection in December 1896, they said in reply to questions by the claiming Government, was \$0,000,000. These results were arrived at by taking into account the advance in the value of property at Lorenzo Marques after the construction of the railway. The Portuguese Government submitted the report to a fourth expert in the person of Dr. Escher, an eminent Swiss engineer. Under his criticism of it they protested against the undue value placed on the concession. The British and American Governments, while accepting the report in the main, took exception to two or three points. One was the proportion of the Transvaal traffic assigned to the Deiagoa Bay Railway, which they believed should be one-third instead of one-quarter. They also pointed out that the experts had omitted to value 6,000 acres of land in the immediate neighborhood of Lorenzo Marques, belonging to the company, which

experts had omitted to value 6,000 acros of land in the immediate neighborhood of Lorenzo Marques, belonging to the company, which they considered to be worth \$5,000,000, to be added to the value of the concession, thus raising it to about \$14,000,000.

The Court of Arbtration seems to have adopted the view originally put forward by the Portuguese Government regarding the compensation, and allowed only a minimum value for the concession. The result has been the award of \$3,002,800 just announced, with interest at 5 per cent from June 25, 1889, to date of payment. The Fortuguese Government will, it says, have no difficulty in finding the money required without borrowing from England, and according to a statement that appeared about the middle of last year, it was only the impending war in South Africa that prevented the decision being given earlier and the money being paid by the Transvaal Government.

#### Senator Cullom's Unique Honor From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., March 28.-Some days ago twin boys were born to Prof. and Mrs. I. N. Erisman of this city. Prof. Erisman is an ardent Republican, as is his wife also. Incidentally, too, they are both admirers of Senator Shelby Cullom. In discussing this interesting family event they had decided if the expected family event they had decided if the expected arrival should prove to be a boy they would name him Shelby Cullom. When, instead of one, two boys put in an appearance in the Erisman household, it was decided at once to name one Shelby and the other Cullom. After the christening Erisman wrote the Senator, apprising him of the advent of the twins and the name bestowed on each. Yesterday Prof. Erisman received a letter from Senator Cullom acknowledging the honor: acknowledging the honor;

### UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21. Prof. I. N. Erisman, Salem Public School, Mount Vernon, Ill.;

Vernon. III.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your favor of the 19th inst., giving me the delightful news that you have a pair of lovely twin boys, and that you have honored me by naming one of them "Shelby" and the other "Culliom," has just been received. I do not know when such an honor has been conferred upon me. It is an honor to have one boy in a family named after me; but I have never had two in the same household before. I sincerely thank you and your good wife, and shall follow the boys with great interest as long as I live, and I hope they will grow to manhood and become useful and honorable citizens of our great republic. I hope you will write me occasionally, letting me know how they get along. Sincerely yours.

S. M. Cullom,

#### Good Reason for Re-Enlisting. From the Nashville Banner.

An American officer who has recently re subserviency was unknown here when I was turned from the Philippines was asked as to the effect of the distribution of anti-imperialistic literature among the American troops, urging real refinement of the town was united in them not to reculist when their term of service

"The anti-imperialistic literature does not the absence of this detestable English seem to me to have done any serious harm exotic in the survivors of the society of On the contrary. I am inclined to feel that if On the contrary, I am inclined to feel that is was rather beneficial to the American cause and gave the soldiers something to discuss and aroused their interest to a great degree. I happened to be in the camp of the Idaho Regiment when a batch of that literature was received. The boys read it eagerly and passed the documents from one to another. Just then we were recruiting a couple of regiments for the new Volunteer army in the Philippines. I heard one of the boys say, after reading the appeal to him not to reënlist, remark to a comrade: Well, I guess I will reenlist after all The country evidently needs soldiers, and we fallows who have had experience can do some The country evidently needs soldiers, and we fellows who have had experience can do some good. Judging by the number of d—d traitors there are at home, we are needed. And he did reënlist that day. I understand a number of men were convinced by that literature that it was their duty to remain and fight for the flag."

# A Histriomie Impossibility

From the Chicago Record. Scribbs—Is your new novel dramatic? Stubbs—Dramatic? Wait till you read to: it's so dramatic it can't be dramatized.

Great Britain has just made a treaty with the se public of San Marino for the extradition of facilities criminals. Golden and diamond weddings were selebrated be 614 couples in Prussia in 1899, and the State dis-

tributed jubilee medals to each husband and wife. Berlin and the province of Brandenburg the number of these couples was 115. One English Marquis has to work for his living. The Marquis of Normanby who was a clergym

when he succeeded to the title ten years ago, and is now a canon of Windsor, found his estates beavily encumbered. He thereupon turned schoolmaster and opened a preparatory school for the sons of noblemes and gentlemen that has brought him money. Bucharest officials are conscientious. After a re vision of the registration lists in that city the follow-

ing notice was sent out: "Major A. Panutza: It is hereby brought to your notice that your name is struck off the list of electors for Deputies and Sona tors in the First district and will not again be inserted in it. The reason for this is the fact that your death occurred some time ago." B. G. von Niebuhr's fame as a historian has fade

in Germany. His monument, erected by Frederich William IV. in Bonn at a cost of \$8,000, threatens to fall to pieces. The town of Bonn is ready to give \$250, half the cost of the repairs, if some one will provide the other half. The Niebuhr family declines to pay anything, and an application to the General blood, and snobbishness has no excuse for Government has remained unanswered for a year.

Le Five o'Clock is doomed in Paris. At first welcomed as relieving the formality of afternoon receptions it has developed into a gastronomic nulsance. turned into an elaborate cold lunch, which interfered with dinner. Dinner was put back an hour, but this boosting. As an evidence of conscious weak- worked havor with getting to the theatre in time, and ness mere prudence should avoid it, for its ex- the stage has power enough in France still to put

nve o'clock teas under the ban. Venice, where the only horses are the bronze ones in front of St. Mark's, is to have a race meeting tais year. The idea was started as a loke, but the Vanetians took it up enthusiastically and \$8,000 was collected for prizes in a few days. A committee headed by the Mayor, Count Gumant, has the matter in hand and has fald out a meecourse on the Campo di Maste, the old drill ground near the railroad station

Thirty-one persons are on trial at Elberfeld in Germany for fraudulent evasion of military service. The chief culprit was a cigar drummer who died in detention before the trial, and seems to have had a 'puil" with the examiners. His trade was amon well-to-do people, as he charged several thousand marks for exemption. This was brought about by drugging the young men before the medical examina-tion, so that they showed symptoms of hard of liver troubles. He had worked with impunity to A dozen Pears in the towns along the Bhine.